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### *Pacific Coast Department*

The Director of this Department has continued his former effort to reach the leaders of public thought in his part of the country, and to interest them in the work of the American Peace Society, and in the study of international affairs. He spoke recently at the State Teachers Convention in Oakland, Calif., before a large audience, on the subject of "President Wilson's Peace Policies." A few weeks ago notice was received of his election to membership in the Board of Directors of the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship. The Director has also recently been particularly occupied as Executive Secretary of a large group in Berkeley, Calif., who are engaged in developing the war work of the churches, under the name of the National Campaign on the Moral Aims of the War. Conferences were held throughout California on this topic, the one at Berkeley in which Director Root co-operated falling on May 22. Some time earlier he lent his aid in the Community Organization Week at Berkeley.

### *South Atlantic States Department.*

Dr. J. J. Hall, Director of the Department, was lately invited to address the Congregational Conference of churches held at Ormond, Fla., April 10, and this was followed by a request to remain and preach on "Christianity and the War" the following Sunday at Daytona. Before returning to Atlanta, he visited Orlando, Tampa, Plant City and Arcadia. Everywhere he found a hearty endorsement of the stand taken by *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* in supporting the Government. The sentiment in Florida seems to be: "Win the war and then talk peace."

It is with pleasure that the Director has been able to aid, as a representative of the American Peace Society, in such worthy causes as the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund, the American Red Cross, and the Committee on the Moral Aims of the War. Amidst the darkness and storm that now rage, and while we are waiting for the time to come when we may apply the principles of justice between nations and by them secure a righteous and therefore permanent peace, service is gladly rendered in strengthening and enheartening those who need succor or encouragement. With this thought the Director has given time and effort wherever possible in response to appeals for aid.

### AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

#### *Maine Branch.*

Despite the predominance of interest in the war, the Secretary of this branch of the League, Miss Alice May Douglas, has not considered it inappropriate to the purposes of the organization nor to its usefulness at this time, to expend some effort in reminding the schools in her district of the customary observance of Hague Day. To this end talks were given in several schools and literature distributed. In at least one school the response was an observance of the day with appropriate ceremonies. Some publicity to the work was obtained in connection with the Church Convention at West Falmouth. At the secretary's request the Boston headquarters sent a full supply of year-books

and literature to some of the leading normal schools of Maine. As her own gift to Hubbard Library, Bowdoin College, the secretary sent a collection consisting of files running back several years of the leading peace journals of Europe and America. In view of the certainty of increased interest in international topics as any conclusion of the war approaches, it seemed desirable that libraries such as this should be preparing to meet the coming demands.

### SOCIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE PER LA PACE, UNIONE LOMBARDA

The general meeting of the society was held in Milan, April 14, when resolutions were adopted, the directors elected, and a telegram dispatched to President Wilson endorsing his stand for a Society of Nations. At the meeting of the board of directors, April 27, Signor Achille Brioschi was elected president, and Signori E. A. Porro and Modesto Picozzi were elected vice-presidents. The new treasurer is Signor Luigi Brugnattelli and the secretary, Signor Doro Rosetti. *La Vita Internazionale* devotes considerable space to the Italo-Yugoslav question, reprinting several of the speeches delivered at the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Rome, April 8-11, and, among others, an article by a Serbian writer, Jasa Grgachevic, upon Austro-Hungarian rule in normal times and since the war. A recent issue contains an article by William Hard, of *The New Republic* staff, on "Internationalism in War-Time; How an American Sees the English." The magazine has changed in some details under its new management, omitting advertisements and including a new department of much interest, headed *La Nostra Cronaca*, containing short notes of interest upon such topics as the Yugoslav movement, the growing demand of *Austria delenda est*, practical evidences of internationalist growth in Italy, and the work done abroad by Italians on this behalf. A fund is being collected by the society for a memorial to Signor Moneta, its founder. So far 7,160 lire (about \$1,400) have been subscribed. The paper continues the printing of letters, articles, etc., received both originally and through the press, in praise of the high achievements of its late editor, Signor E. T. Moneta. American appreciation of this ardent pacifist is not lacking.

### JOINING THE ISSUE.

ARLINGTON, MASS., April 25, 1918.

*To the Editor.*

SIR: Said a United States Senator, "Bulgaria is under the cloven hoof of the Kaiser." If so, she is entitled to our sympathy rather than our censure, and is more an object of pity than of condemnation. If the Kaiser, by intrigue, diplomacy and a loan of \$30,000,000 backed by a tremendous military force, has drawn her into an unholy alliance to help establish an empire in Mittel-Europa, she deserves some kindly consideration. If Ferdinand and the Sofia court have been Prussianized, the people have been betrayed, for Bulgaria is democratic at heart and longs for a restoration of her old territory with liberty and justice, which was promised her when the Treaty of San Stefano was signed, but was cruelly taken from her by Beaconsfield and Bismarck at the Congress of Berlin.

There are some who regard the Bulgars as a brutal and

blood-thirsty race because of their atrocities in their war for freedom against Turkey; but most of those were done under strong provocation and many were the unauthorized acts of men who had been driven to desperation by the fiendish persecutions of the unspeakable Turk. In that war she hoped to get rid of the horrible incubus of Turkish domination that had weighed upon her for years. Russia had assisted the Christians against the Mohammedans in that struggle and should have been rewarded. Hers had been the blood and the money expended, but at the Congress of Berlin, English jealousy ruled her out. Yet the Bulgars considered Russia their benefactor; and now, since the Tsar has stepped down and out and a Republic seems possible, Bulgaria turns with new hope to her old ally. Her old dreams of a restored nationality with self-government may yet be realized.

In the partition of Bulgaria, which took place at Berlin in 1878, Macedonia was handed over to Greece although the people there were almost entirely Bulgars. There was much suffering and discontent among the natives until in the summer of 1913, when the Greeks opened a campaign of exterminating everything Bulgarian in Macedonia, a hundred and sixty villages were wiped out, houses and barns were burned, non-combatants were butchered, women were violated, old men and children destroyed. No adequate word of excuse or of self-defense for the Greek barbarities has ever been offered. Nevertheless Bulgaria holds her own and patiently waits for the coming of a better time.

At Robert College on the Bosphorus, I was told that for many years a large proportion of their students were from Bulgaria. At this college, founded and supported by Americans, these young men have been taught the principles of our Republic and have gone back with enthusiasm to try and introduce in their own land institutions similar to our own. Nearly all of them are engaged in some kind of public service. Hundreds of them are today to be found in responsible posts as cabinet officers, consular or diplomatic agents, members of the national assembly, mayors, judges, physicians, educators, and journalists. They are a powerful influence for good wherever they may be placed. They are always on the side of liberty, culture, and progress.

Another institution that exerts a most beneficent influence in Bulgaria, is the American College for Women at Constantinople. It has a faculty of twenty-five professors and attracts the better class of young women from Greece and Bulgaria. Bright and intelligent graduates from this school return to their homes and there introduce advanced ideas of culture and progress and refinement among the higher social circles in which they move. It has been said of these Bulgarians that they become the wives and mothers of statesmen.

Of course the situation in all the Balkan States is much confused and complicated by differences in race, language and religion; yet all are earnestly striving to better their condition; they feel the vital air of a new age and are ambitious to count for something in the renaissance that is coming. It may confidently be predicted that, if the Kaiser does not succeed in the present horrible world war, they will all move forward to a higher plane of civilization. A League of Nations would certainly come to their rescue and relief. If we are to be the champion of weaker nations let us not be in a hurry to declare war upon Bulgaria.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. CUTTER.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Books listed here may be obtained, postage prepaid, upon remittance to American Peace Society, 613 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**The War and the Coming Peace.** By *Morris Jastrow, Jr.* J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London. 1918. 144 p. \$1.00.

This interesting small volume is divided into two essays, "The War as a Moral Issue" and "The Problem of Peace." The former the author refers to as somewhat of an epilog to his earlier work, "The War and the Bagdad Railway." The crime of the Central Powers is shown to be its devotion to and service of the god of power. In the constant war between the "dark forces" of nature and the bright legions of civilization, Germany has chosen the former. These are the "old gods . . . led by Thor," of which Heine prophesied. They are perversions of the supermen of Nietzsche, who were above power, not the slaves of it. This presents the moral issue to the rest of the world, and "there is no half-way victory in the case of a moral issue. It must be carried on to a complete victory." The "Problem of Peace" does not relate to the terms of peace, save that these must reflect public opinion. The failure to secure a crystallization of public opinion on the main issues at the close of the war will successfully nullify all efforts for a permanence of peace, no matter what terms are drawn up. Peace is "the establishment of conditions that make for peace." One of these conditions the author believes to be tribunals for arbitration; another is disarmament, gradual, tending towards totality; third, a league of nations, having authority but not force at its command; other amplifications and modifications he suggests briefly. In both essays the author keeps gratefully to fundamentals and avoids successfully the temptation to concoct a nostrum of internationalism. He urges us to remember the nature of the struggle—Ahriman against Ahura-mazda—and to remember it constantly. As we let just indignation become hatred, or repression of evil forces become tyranny, we lend our alliance to the dark forces we seek to extirpate. The enthronement of right over might is, in this writer's opinion, the only practical and practicable step towards permanent peace.

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

**On the Cross of Europe's Imperialism: Armenia Crucified.** By *Diana Agabeg Apar.* Published by the author in Yokohama, Japan. 111 p. 1918.

An appeal to the nations for justice on behalf of the Armenian people.

**Women Workers of the Orient.** By *Margaret E. Burton.* Published by the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, West Medford, Mass. 232 p. and index. 1918. Paper, 35 cents; boards, 50 cents; postage, 7 cents extra.

An arraignment of Oriental friends and enemies for their suicidal negligence in not providing for their women workers' health and happiness.

**Household Organization for War Service.** By *Thetta Quay Franks.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. 93 p. 1917. \$1.00.

A manual of economy for her who seeks encouragement in taking the hint: "America Expects Every Woman to Do Her Duty."

**The Law of Human Progress.** By *Henry George.* Joseph Fels International Commission, 122 East 37th Street, New York City. 122 p. 1917. 50 cents.

A handy reprint of Book X of this writer's widely known work, "Progress and Poverty."

**Via Pacis.** By *Harold F. McCormick.* A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 45 p. 1917. 60 cents.

An elaboration of the statement that "peace terms put forward are an armor of defense," with chart showing economy to victor and vanquished alike in the perpetual statement of peace terms.